

## BRIGANDS WILL WAIT

## EXTEND TIME FOR RANSOM OF MISS STONE.

Captors of Missionary to Let Her Live a Month—State Department Anticipates Effort to Compromise—Outrage May Involve Nations in Controversy.

The State Department has endeavored to bring about a compromise with the captors of Miss Ellen H. Stone, the missionary who was abducted from near Samsun, in Turkey, by supposed brigands and taken into the Balkan mountains to await the payment of a ransom for her return to her friends. Miss Stone's relatives and friends and others interested in her case petitioned the President and the State Department by wire and letter to secure an extension of time in which the ransom demanded by the brigands may be raised, asking President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Adee that the \$100,000 needed to secure her release will be forthcoming in a very short time.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Express declares that the statement that Miss Stone will be executed if the ransom is not paid has absolutely no foundation. A telegram from Sofia, received at Vienna, stated that the brigands have offered to wait a month for the money. They would never dream of murdering her while there is the slightest chance of obtaining a ransom.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "Mr. Dickinson and the director of the American

mission had a long audience with Prince Ferdinand at Sofia. There is no doubt that Miss Stone was abducted under orders from the Macedonian committee."

It is planned to send the money to the State Department at Washington, whence it will be transmitted to its representatives in Constantinople. Consul General C. M. Dickinson will act for the government, and associated with him will be William Peet, the treasurer of the American board in Turkey, who resides in Constantinople.

Nature's Way Be Followed.  
The capture of Miss Ellen H. Stone by brigands is likely to become an international question because of the alleged complicity of the Bulgarian government.

Miss Stone, an American missionary traveling with a party of friends, was captured on Sept. 3. All of the party except Miss Stone and Mme. Tsika, wife of a teacher of Samsun in Bulgaria, were released. Those who were released reported that the capture was made near a Turkish guardhouse, and that among the brigands were several Turkish or Bulgarian soldiers. The two prisoners were carried at once into the mountains, in Bulgarian territory, and ransom was demanded.

This was not an unusual procedure. For several years brigands in the unsettled parts of the Turkish dominions have made it a point to capture foreigners and demand ransom. In the case of the German tourists captured in May, 1891, a ransom of 200,000 francs was demanded, and the German embassy at Constantinople paid the ransom and exacted repayment from the Turkish government. In the case of the French party captured by brigands, the French ambassador insisted that the Turkish government should send the ransom, and it did.

In the case of Miss Stone the Turkish government on demand of the United States government took measures to secure the release of the prisoner. The unusual complication in the case lies in the charge that the Macedonian committee, organizing a movement hostile to Turkey, conspired at it did not participate in the capture, and that the Bulgarian government, sympathizing with the committee, is reluctant to take any action except on the payment of ransom. This would put funds in the hands of a revolutionary committee, and to this Turkey naturally objects. The outrage may have results so far-reaching as to involve other governments besides those of the United States, Turkey and Bulgaria.

## SCHLEY IS RETIRED.

## Naval Officer Reaches Age Limit and Is Succeeded by Wilkes.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is now on the navy retired list. Captain Frank Wilkes, who commanded the Boston at Manila Bay, was promoted shortly after Admiral Schley's retirement to fill the vacancy.

Winfield Scott Schley's connection with the United States navy covered a period of over forty years. He spent eighteen years, a period much longer than the average, at sea, and twenty-five years on shore duty. He has sailed on all the seas and has fought on more of them than perhaps any other officer in the navy.

In 1850, at the age of 17, he entered the Naval Academy from Maryland. Immediately after his graduation he was attached, as a midshipman, to the frigate Niagara, which conveyed home the first Japanese embassy sent to the civilized world.

The Civil War had begun when, in April, 1861, the Niagara returned. Schley served allegiance to the Union. His first service was as commander of a big prize steamer, which he navigated from Charleston to Philadelphia. He was placed in command of the Potomac and distinguished himself by assisting, under heavy fire, in the recovery of a disabled Union warship drifting helplessly near the shore in Mobile Bay.

As commander of the cruiser, Baltimore, he was chosen to convey the body of John Ericsson to Sweden. He sailed then to Valparaiso, where two of the Baltimore's crew were killed and fifteen wounded by a Chilean mob. Reparation was afterward exacted by this government. When war with Spain was declared he was made commander-in-chief of the flying squadron.

Schley's retirement, it is said, will have no effect upon the investigation now in progress.

## DEATH OF THE AMER.

## British Consul in New Potentate in Afghanistan.

The report of the death of Abdur Rahman Khan, Amir of Afghanistan, has been confirmed and Europe will have an opportunity to see a test of the theory that it was the Amir's life which stood in the way of a clash between Russia and Great Britain.

The Amir's eldest son, Habibullah Khan, has been officially proclaimed Amir and the accession has been accepted by his brothers and the sirdars. Before his death the old Amir warned the Afghans against the Russians.

Habib Khan is an unknown quantity outside his own country. It is possible that he has been trained to follow in his father's footsteps and will endeavor to initiate that wily oriental's policy of keeping on good terms with both Britain and Slav. It is not his possible attitude toward foreign governments, however, which has been a cause of apprehension. The fear has been that he would be unable to hold in check the motley hordes of semi-organized Ghilzais, Duranis, Aimaks and Tajiks who roam over Afghanistan in more or less subservience to a somewhat patriarchal government.

An outbreak of disorders in the country, with a consequent menace to Russian or British interests, would give a pretext for intervention. It is with the knowledge of these conditions and of the fact that Russia's road to India lies through Afghanistan that both the interested powers have watched so carefully over the Amir's health.

The adjutant general's report on the standing of the G. A. R. shows that death is making its steady inroads on the membership of the organization. The annual loss by death during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 3,166, and the total membership of the order is now placed at 239,507. This is the smallest membership since any annual report since the early days of the organization. The death and suspension of members is partly made good by restoration to good standing and the addition of new members. But notwithstanding these, the gap grows steadily wider.

In ten years past the membership of the Grand Army has dropped from 398,067 to 239,507, a loss of 158,560. The annual loss in each of the seven past years is given in the following table:

Date.	Members.	Loss from previous year.
June 30, 1895.	357,650.	34,081.
June 30, 1896.	344,610.	17,020.
June 30, 1897.	330,450.	21,154.
June 30, 1898.	303,502.	26,928.
June 30, 1899.	287,981.	17,222.
June 30, 1900.	270,902.	12,210.
June 30, 1901.	239,507.	7,055.

Since 1895 the Grand Army has lost a little over 88,000 in numbers. This, however, measures only approximately the loss by death among the members of the order, and it does not take into account the deaths among those who never joined the Grand Army. Probably not more than one-third of those who fought in the war have been enrolled among the boys in blue. The deaths among the latter have been in large, if not larger, proportion, and it is consequently within the truth to say that during the past seven years 100,000 veterans have joined the grand army in the beyond. The next seven years is likely to see still greater losses. The increasing age of those who remain and their growing infirmities must make great gaps in the Grand Army membership and among the enrolled veterans. The fading of the army is steady and sure, and soon only a remnant of those who fought to save the Union will be left to tell the story.

## BRITAIN'S WAR CASUALTIES.

The last official return—Aug. 31—gives the number of British casualties as 73,119, against 17,283 the previous month. The total casualties stand thus:

Officially admitted.	73,119.
In hospitals in South Africa (government figures).	14,000.
In rest centers.	6,000.
Colonial invalids.	5,000.
Civilian dead.	2,000.
Casualties since Sept. 1.	2,000.
Total.	102,119.

## TIME FOR ACTION.



Uncle Sam (to Roosevelt)—Now, to work. Let us show the world that America no longer will trifle with a warch.

## WRITING HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

## President Already Preparing His Recommendations to Congress.

President Roosevelt, according to Washington correspondents, has begun work on his message to Congress. As it will be his first message and as the President will have to handle matters of the greatest moment, the message will be awaited with intense interest. A feature of the message, it is said, will be the announcement of the work of the Cuban legislation convention and a report of the work looking to the self-government of the island; also the date on which the American troops will be withdrawn from the island.

In the message the President will call the attention of Congress to the report of the Isthmian canal commission and make the recommendation, in accordance with his well-known views, that this government begin the construction of the canal at the earliest opportunity. The Russian road to India lies through Afghanistan that both the interested powers have watched so carefully over the Amir's health.

By the time the message is completed, conditions in the Philippines and the establishment of civil government, there will also be reported to Congress, with the plans of the War Department for the withdrawal of troops from the islands. Civil government will be well under way and Samar, the troublesome island, where the United States troops were recently massacred, will probably have been subdued.

Some word, it is stated, will be said about the construction of the Transpacific cable. Great influence, stories have it, is being brought to bear upon the President to have the Transpacific cable owned and controlled by the government.

President Roosevelt will also report the final settlement of the difficulties in China, with mention of the prominent part played by the United States in securing a fair settlement.

One of the most important points in the President's message will be the increase in the United States navy. He will probably make a strong recommendation that a rate of increase be kept up that will keep the United States navy equal at least to that of Germany and Russia. Another important point will deal with means for the prevention of anarchy in this country.

A great deal of interest is manifested in what the President will have to say about reciprocity. His views, it is expected, will have great effect on the revival and probable adoption by the Senate of the treaties which failed last year.

## THE IDOL OF FRANCE.

## Henri Fournier, the Chauffeur, Coming to America.

America is soon to welcome Henri Fournier, the idol of France. Recently he won the great international automobile race from Paris to Berlin and now he comes here to participate in a similar event in this country—the race between Buffalo and Erie. Of him Walter Wellman, the noted correspondent, writes:

He is to-day the best known man along the boulevard. Let us suppose you are sitting in front of one of the cafes—a year is heard out on the boulevard, something red and white is seen dashing by at a speed far beyond the legal limitations; suddenly all the people jump up from their little chairs and cry out, with the Parisian hero-enthusiasm: "Voila Fournier! Vive Fournier!"

In driving through the Bois de Boulogne you see a red and white streak going around a turn like a mountain train taking a sharp curve on the down grade, your cocher will for once in his life rouse himself from his lethargy and inform you:

"C'est Fournier—the great Fournier—le plus grand chauffeur?" When Fournier makes his appearance upon the Avenue de la Grande Armee, the automobile center of Paris, the people rush out and surround him and shake his hand enthusiastically.

In the Paris-Berlin race Fournier covered 715 miles in 17 hours 3 minutes—an average speed of 42 miles an hour. It takes a very good express train to do that for so long a distance.

## FACES ENORMOUS DEFICIT.

## England Is \$65,000,000 Behind in War Finances.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, denies that Parliament will meet this autumn to provide money for the prosecution of the war in South Africa. Nevertheless, at the present rate of expenditure, a London correspondent says, the deficit for the fiscal year will be \$10,724,000, while the \$10,000,000 of consols, with which it was expected to meet the deficit, realized at 94 1/2, 256,700,000, leaving a net deficit which must be provided for by fresh appropriations of \$13,000,000.

## CAPE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

## All of South African Colony Is Now Ruled by Military.

The serious view which the British government takes of the conditions in Cape Colony was evinced by the proclamation contained in the gazette establishing martial law in the districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simonstown, Port Elizabeth and East London.

## FREE-TRADE SPIRIT.

## COBBENITES RESORT TO SUPPRESSION AND PERVERSION.

Their Industries Attempts to Make It Appear that in His Famous Speech at Buffalo President McKinley Declared for the Abandonment of Protection.

On the day that President McKinley was shot at Toledo, Ohio, Bee published the following reference to the President's speech at Buffalo. The downright falsehoods of it are well matched by the detestably mean spirit of it.

To advocate reciprocity is to admit everything that was ever claimed for free trade. It simply means an application of the principle on the installment plan. And we are glad to see this deathbed repentance of the man who played his way to the presidency on one string, and that string protection. He can no longer make intelligent people believe that we can build a stone wall around this country and live isolated from the remainder of the world. Besides that, his patrons, the trusts, need the foreign as well as the domestic market now, and McKinley must hedge.

Reciprocity is not free trade by installment, unless reciprocity is to depart from what the Republican party has officially described it to be and what has been wrought into treaties during the last dozen years. The Blaine, McKinley and Dingley reciprocity, as expressed in the acts of 1890 and 1897, endorsed by Republican national conventions and confirmed by Republican Senates, does not remove duties from articles on which protection is needed. The duties given up are those previously levied on non-competitive products and not required for revenue.

The term "free trade" as generally used does not mean the absence of all duties on imports, but the absence of protection. Reciprocity is not hostile to protection, but is, as the Iowa Republicans recently put it, "the complement to protection." In advocating reciprocity, therefore, the President was not publishing a "deathbed repentance," as the Bee so delicately puts it, but was enforcing a method which was incorporated in the law of 1890 which bears his name.

The effort of the Bee was to degrade and besmirch the President by making it appear that he had changed his politics, and that he had done so because he could no longer deceive the people with protection ideas. Somewhat similar is the strain piped forth in many other Democratic or anti-protection papers in respect to the speech, though none other so far as noted, is so vulgar in its misrepresentation. It is such lying and coarse vituperation of men bearing the great burdens of the State that nerve the arm of ignorance to the point of assassination. — American Economist.

Emma Goldman's Outbreak.  
Emma Goldman's article, published in the organ of the Chicago anarchists, is an open, violent attack on our government, a justification of assassination, and a glorification of assassins. It is to be circulated broadcast among the classes most susceptible to anarchistic appeals.

Less than a month after the shooting of President McKinley, two weeks after the funeral at Canton, before the drapery of mourning has been taken from public buildings, while flags throughout the country are still at half-mast, before the people have recovered from the shock of the President's death, the person who, more than any other, incited Czolgosz to murder the President, is permitted to publish and circulate a document far more violent than the one that led to the assassination in Buffalo.

And yet we are told that the people of this city and State and nation are helpless. We are told that there is no legal way to meet the case; that it would be injudicious to devise one; that, in short, 80,000,000 of people must sit with folded hands and permit this nefarious work to go on.

We are told that an open attack on the government from within, that an avowed attempt in our own territory to overthrow republican institutions, to incite revolt and to promote assassination, must, under our laws, be borne in patience, whereas an attack from within, or an attempt on the part of a foreign enemy to incite rebellion, would instantly call into action all the war power of the nation to resist attack and to crush the enemy.

We are told that, having killed one President, the anarchists may a few weeks after his death openly move to kill another, whereas, should the humbug American citizen be shot down abroad, the whole power of our national government would be put in motion to avenge the insult and the crime.

The situation is utterly irrational. While we split hairs, one deed is done. While we juggle with phrases, another deed is prepared. While we draw vanishing lines in defining law and order, we allow the spirit of all law and all order to be outraged without an effort to safeguard it.

And yet, would we but cease looking for help against anarchism in places and periods where there was no anarchism, we should find quick relief. The law that was used to punish the assassins of Lincoln is at hand, ready and competent to punish the assassins, not only ready and competent to punish them after the deed, but not only ready and competent to punish principals in assassination, but also ready and competent to seize them and disarm them before the deed and to crush both principals and accomplices in assassination at one blow.

Why wait for other Presidents to be

killed before laying the ax to the root of the evil? Is not one enough? Chicago Inter Ocean.

## The Case for the Plaintiff.

In the Democratic year 1893 the balance of trade against the United States was \$19,000,000. In the Republican year ended June 30, 1901, it was \$905,000,000 the other way. Comparing figures further for the same years, we may quote: American securities held abroad, \$5,000,000,000, against \$2,000,000,000; annual interest thereon, \$250,000,000, against \$100,000,000; gold output, \$35,000,000,000, against \$80,000,000,000; foreign securities held in the United States, none, against \$250,000,000, yielding an annual income of \$10,000,000; money in circulation per capita, \$21, against \$28; cotton per pound, five cents, against eight cents; corn per bushel, 30 1/2 cents, against 50 1/2 cents (Chicago, July 15); production of pig iron, 7,100,000 tons, against 15,000,000 tons.

Is not the foregoing a pretty good case for the plaintiff, our Republican national policy?—Troy Times.

## Why He Worries Now.

The position of Secretary of the Treasury is no sinecure. Under Democratic Free-Trade the Secretary isn't able to sleep nights for thinking about the deficit which in those circumstances is sure to grow bigger and bigger as the months go by. Under Republican Protection the Secretary has his worries, too, for he has to worry about the increasing surplus which the Protection policy always piles up in the national Treasury. That is what is said to be troubling Secretary Gage now. There is a choice between the two situations, though, and whenever Secretary Gage feels more than ordinarily troubled about the surplus which is accumulating he has only to think of the days of Cleveland Free-Trade and the condition of the Treasury under the Wilson law, and it will make him thankful for his mercies.

## Something Doing.

"Something doing" becomes more than a mere slang phrase under Dingley-law conditions. There is something doing for the hundreds of thousands of workmen who have continuous employment in place of idleness; "something doing" for the manufacturers, who see a balance on the right side of the ledger; "something doing" for the railroads and the employees of the railroads in the handling of many more tons of freight daily than ever before in their history; "something doing" for the farmers in performing the task of feeding the millions of prosperous, happy, clamorous industrial workers. In short, there is not only "something doing" in contrast to the "nothing doing" in Wilson law days, but there is more than something; there is a very great deal doing all along the industrial line.

## Little Short of Treason.

It is perfectly right to criticize in an honest, dignified and fair manner the acts of public officers from the President of the United States down to the aldermen and policemen, and to make known and to ensure their misdeeds or omissions, but to misrepresent and to strive to make odious the representatives of government, law and authority is little short of the most damnable treason. Anarchism will never be driven out of free America so long as any portion of the American press, actuated by partisan hate or personal envy, falsely and maliciously attacks, belittles and misrepresents public officers—those who have been chosen to administer the government—for this is in itself anarchy. —Printer-Journalist.

## Feeling Quite Comfortable.



## Keep Cool.

The purpose of the fathers in providing two houses of Congress was to prevent hasty legislation, to give the hot impulses of enthusiasts a chance to cool and settle. Those restless spirits who have got an idea that lowering the tariff is a panacea for everything, but toothache would best try the cooling process while the lower-prices-abroad grievance is being investigated.

## Good Man at the Helm.

The American ship has lost one powerful friend, but it has another in the able and energetic young executive, who will use the best influences of his administration to restore the Stars and Stripes to its old, proud place on the high seas.—Boston Journal.

## Why Not?

If the country were suffering to-day for lack of work and money the Anti-Tariff men would hold the Dingley act responsible for it, wouldn't they? As the opposite is the case why not give the Dingley act some of the credit for it? Be fair about it.

## Conundrum.

How much better off would a workman be if he could have \$5.70 a year by the removal of the duty on raw sugar and, by similar changes in his own business, had himself obliged to work for \$1.75 a day instead of \$2.50?

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Clerk..... James J. Colten  
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Treasurer..... Henry A. Bauman  
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer  
Judge of Probate..... John C. Hanson  
C. C. Court..... Henry A. Bauman  
Surveyor..... A. E. Newman

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South Branch..... Charles Kellogg  
Butter Creek..... Frank Love  
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chalker  
Grayling..... A. E. Newman  
Friesland..... Wellington Ballenger

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Pastor, A. Orval Alexander, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.  
Presbyterian Church—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock and at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 385, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. P. Hume, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. J. COVENEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 103, Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. P. Beckhoff, President.  
Julia Fournier, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 130. Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

R. D. CONNOR, H. P.

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HENRY TRUCKLEY, N. G.

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BUTLER POST, No. 21, United Life Guards, meet every first and third Sunday evening in W. R. C. hall. H. Dougherty, Captain.

P. D. BUCHER, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 103. Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 58, Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. P. Beckhoff, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

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Mrs. GEORGE DEER, Lady Com.

Mrs. I. L. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., Meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.

A. MCCLAIN, K. of R. S.

H. A. HANMAN, G. G.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.

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## Advertisements.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN

ALL MILLS ARE BUSY.

BUILDING MATERIAL DEMANDS  
CROWD STEEL PLANTS.

Labor Well Employed at Good Wages  
Increased Cost of Living Compensated by Increased Paying Power—  
Victoria Men to Seek Buried Treasure.

"Failure of a few over-capitalized industrial corporations to pay interest on their stock is no criterion of conditions in manufacturing, although an influence of some weight in the stock market. Reports from all sections of the country agree that there has seldom, if ever, been such vigorous prosecution of constructive work. Widely divergent lines exhibit similar symptoms. Labor is well employed at good wages, and the buying power of the people is more than sufficient to meet the advance in the cost of living of 4.6 per cent over prices prevailing a year ago," according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s review of trade. Continuing, the report says: "Wholesale activity is still the feature of iron, tinplate and steel mills. While old orders are filled as rapidly as possible, there is no immediate prospect of catching up with contracts, especially as each day brings new business, with deliveries running far into next year. Slightly better relative prices have been established by the leading cereals, wheat making a fair gain, while corn is a little off its exceptional strength. There is no evidence of holding back for higher prices in western receipts. Failures for the week numbered 231 in the United States, against 232 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 32 last year."

## ROB BANK AT POTOMAC, ILL.

Burglars Blow Open Safe and Escape with \$1,500.

The Bank of Marysville, at Potomac, Ill., was entered by four robbers at an early hour Sunday morning and between \$1,200 and \$1,500 in currency and silver taken. The burglars gained admittance to the building by prying open the front door. To get into the safe, which is known as burglar-proof, two charges of nitroglycerin were used. A young man of the name of Moorehouse, who had been sitting up with a sick friend, heard the explosion and immediately set out to assist the police. One of the robbers and held prisoner. The robbers gathered what money they could get hold of and hurried to the Illinois Central tracks, where they procured a handcar and left for the east. The prisoner was held until the robbers were safely abroad.

## BURIED TREASURE SOUGHT.

Expedition Will Go to Island of Cocos, Where \$300,000,000 Was Hidden.

Another expedition is being organized in Victoria, B. C., to search for treasure on Cocos Island, where \$300,000,000 worth of gold, silver and crown jewels of the Peruvian government is said to be buried. This treasure was stolen from the Peruvian government in the eighteenth century by the master of the Nora Scotia bark John Dea. Callias was about to be hounded by rebels and the Peruvian authorities wanted treasure amounting to over \$300,000,000 to the bark. Overcome by cupidity, the master of the John Dea proceeded to sea. He was pursued and buried the treasure on Cocos Island. The captain afterwards was drowned.

## Reservoir Burns at East Liverpool, O.

Ten million gallons of water in a solid wall came roaring and tearing down a hill 500 feet in height at East Liverpool, O., leaving in its train wrecked property upon which the loss is estimated to be \$150,000. Provisionally no lives were lost, although there were some minor casualties from death. The great reservoir, just completed by the city and located upon a hill 500 feet in height, was filled to its capacity for the first time.

## George Rankin a Fugitive.

After three years of vain effort to forget the wife whose death had been a heavy blow to him, George E. Rankin, junior member of the grain commission firm of John Rankin & Co., in Chicago, committed suicide by shooting himself on the porch of his sister's home in Oak Park.

## Woman Injured by a Lion.

La Belle Zeller, while dancing in a cage of five lions at an animal show on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, was attacked by one of the lions and bitten and clawed about the face and shoulders. Her wounds are probably fatal. One thousand spectators saw the tragedy.

## Oil Tank Explodes and Burns Ten Cars.

An oil tank exploded in a freight wreck on the Southern Railway at Georgetown, Ind., and ten cars were burned. Thomas Peterson, a brakeman, was fatally hurt.

## Gold Hunters Wrecked.

The steamer Hating, with 175 gold hunters from Alaska on board, ran aground north of Vancouver, and will be a total loss. Passengers all landed safely.

## Bank Robbers Get \$15,000.

Robbers blew open the safe of the bank at Narka, Kan., with dynamite and escaped with \$15,000 in cash.

## Milwaukee Publisher Is Dead.

Lansing Warren, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a former Chicago newspaper man, is dead.

## Wants Claim-Jumpers Out.

Col. Randlett, the Indian agent at Anadarko, I. T., has appealed to the Secretary of the Interior for troops to eject United States army marshall and others from Indian allotments. There were some 200 of these claim-jumpers on the night of Oct. 15.

## Pat Crowe to Surrender.

Pat Crowe, the Cuddey kidnapping suspect, offers to surrender to Omaha authorities, provided rewards outstanding for him are withdrawn. Terms probably will be accepted.

## Killa in a Jealous Rage.

Frank Henningway, said to be the son of the law partner of Secretary of Navy Long, was murdered at Savannah, Ga., by Nelson Cozier, a woman of some notoriety, who committed suicide immediately thereafter. Jealousy prompted the deed.

## Lockeater Robbed and Killed.

John Enoch, Lockeater, was found dead, his body floating in the canal near his shanty south of Massillon, Ohio. Enoch received his monthly pay the previous day, and as no money was found in the clothing on the body the police suspect murder.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## PLAN NEW TROLLEY LINE.

Steel Trust Officials Backing a Road to Connect with Lake Steamers.

Prominent officials and factors in the big steel trust are backers of a lake steamship and long distance trolley line to connect Chicago, Milwaukee, Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids and intermediate points. They have launched the West Michigan Traction Company and are already at work. The company has for its object the construction and operation of a trolley line from Benton Harbor to Grand Rapids, tapping the rich fruit and celery territory of Michigan. In addition, a line of steamers from Chicago to Benton Harbor and Milwaukee will be maintained. For this purpose several fine boats of high speed are being built at Toledo. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and will bond the road for two and one-half times that amount. President C. O. Hadley of the American Sheet Steel Company and George H. Moore, secretary and treasurer of the same concern, are directors in the traction company, but refuse to disclose the names of their associates. Thirty miles of the trolley road will be built this fall and winter, and the spring will be extended to Kalamazoo. Work on the terminals at Benton Harbor has begun.

## MILLIONS IN A GOLD MINE.

Rich Find Discovered by Two Brothers Near Tucson, Arizona.

Charles R. and Porter W. Fleming of Tucson, Ariz., arrived there from the Galluro mountains, where they report a remarkable gold discovery. The rich find is located seventy miles north of Tucson and one-half times that amount. The Fleming brothers assert that from the bottom of the canyon to the surface the outcroppings of ore will run from \$5 to \$10,000 to the ton. They estimate the amount of gold in the mountainous sum of \$7,000,000. The Tucson Star is authority for the statement that the story told by the Fleming brothers is authentic and that it has verified the facts as above given.

## RISK LIVES TO SAVE SHIP.

Firemen Snatch Gunpowder from Flames but Vessel Burns.

The three-masted British bark Grifsel was damaged by fire and sunk at her dock in the East river, New York. At the risk of their lives firemen and policemen went into the hold and removed 250 cases of gunpowder which were part of the cargo. The cases were thrown overboard as fast as passed up. The cargo of the ship consisted of 30,000 cases of gunpowder, which were stored in the lower hold; general merchandise in the middle hold and the gunpowder and 250 cases of loaded cartridges in the top hold. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000.

## Attempt to Kidnap Rich Boy.

An unknown man approached a party of children playing in the street in Williamsburg, N. Y., and tried to induce Edward Dressell, 8 years old, to take a walk with him. The boy declined. The man then seized the lad and ran toward a waiting cab. The other children rushed to the rescue and the man fled. Dressell, the boy's father, is a wealthy merchant.

## Indian Girl Dies for Land.

Margaret R. Margrave, an Indian girl, a member of the Sac and Fox tribe, has brought suit against the United States in the Federal Court to gain possession of a tract of land in Richardson County, Neb. She asserts the land was allotted by the government to her aunt in 1890. The aunt has since died. Miss Margrave being her heir only.

## Skeleton Found in Debris.

A human skeleton was found in the debris of a saloon formerly conducted by Robert Clark at East Converse, Ind., now in prison for a murder at his saloon two years ago. The skeleton is thought to be that of Clinton Buchanan, who disappeared mysteriously three years ago with a large amount of money on his person.

## Alleged Embezzler Located.

A. W. Miller, formerly city clerk of Sandusky, Ohio, who left there last February, being alleged to have made away with nearly \$100,000 of the city's funds, has been located at Havana, Cuba, and City Solicitor Henry Hart has gone after him.

## Five Hurt in Car Accident.

During a hurt in a Mahoning Valley electric car ran into the rear of a car with girls going to their work in the Warren electric plant in Niles, Ohio. Motorman Carl Shaw was seriously injured and will lose a leg. Four girls were also hurt in the mix-up.

## Great Amount of Lumber Burned.

At Arkansas City, Ark., fire destroyed the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company's immense yard, containing 4,000,000 feet of seasoned cottonwood lumber and six cars belonging to the Missouri Pacific Lumber Company. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, partly insured.

## Freud on a Technicality.

Ellis Glenn, the famous "man-woman," is free. Judge Jackson in the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., delivered a long opinion in the habeas corpus case releasing her from further trial on the old indictment.

## Pupil in Class Shoots Self.

Because he thought himself ill treated at home, 14-year-old Harry Poses attempted to kill himself at the Jefferson school in Minneapolis. He was not seriously injured. A panic in the school building was narrowly averted.

## Digger Buried in Quick-sand.

George Winter, a laborer at Indianapolis, was caught in quick-sand while excavating a well, and although his fellow laborers worked three hours in efforts to save him, he finally was swallowed by shifting earth and smothered to death.

## Operation on Minstrel Went.

"Billy" West, the minstrel, has undergone at Lane hospital, San Francisco, an operation for the removal of a cancer in his mouth. The operation was successful.

## Afghan Amere Dies.

The Amere of Afghanistan, Abdul Rahman Khan, died after a brief illness, and as far as can be learned his eldest son, Habib Ullah Khan, has taken the reins of government.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2, red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 10c to 12c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2, white, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 56c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.45; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2, white, 37c to 38c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 58c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$5.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, \$13.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.65; wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, western, 10c to 21c.

## WILD MAN IN THE WOODS.

Startling Discovery Made by Two Hunters in Michigan.

Adolph Meiser and John Slattery, two young men from Crystal Falls, Mich., who were hunting partridges on the headwaters of the Bear river, when they had a startling discovery. Their dog, which they assert was a wild man, his hair was long and shaggy and long whiskers nearly covered his face. The hunters got within thirty feet of the man before they saw him or he them, and all were surprised when the stranger started at them. Meiser attempted to talk to him, but all in response he could get was, "Public, public." When Slattery and Meiser moved forward the stranger gave a terrible yell and darted into the bushes. He ran like a deer, bounding over the windfalls and stumps. The strange man was large, but had become emaciated from exposure and hunger. The clothes he had on were in shreds, exposing his body to view. He carried part of a gun barrel and a tent pole in his hands and when found was eating the carcass of a dead skunk. It is thought that the man is some unfortunate hunter who has been lost in the woods and become insane from fright.

## OLD DEATH MYSTERY SOLVED.

Bones and Jewelry Found in Indiana Cellar—Shed Murder.

The mystery connected with the death of Cliff Buchanan, field superintendent of the Wabash Valley Natural Gas Company, eighteen months ago, has been solved by workmen finding bones, a Masonic charm and a ring in the cellar of an old roadside barnyard down some months ago near Converse, Ind. The evidence is sufficient to show that Robert Clark, the proprietor, now serving a term in the penitentiary for killing "Jack the Zagger," committed the deed.

## PAIR FALL FROM HIGH PORCH.

Man and Wife, Quarreling Over Dress, Are Fatally Hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reising were fatally injured in St. Louis as the result of a quarrel over the refusal of the husband to dress up for Sunday. The wife insisted and the two began to struggle. An old roadside barnyard down some months ago near Converse, Ind. The evidence is sufficient to show that Robert Clark, the proprietor, now serving a term in the penitentiary for killing "Jack the Zagger," committed the deed.

## BOOKWALTER EJECTED MAYOR.

Republicans Carry the Day at Indianapolis by 1,600 Plurality.

The Indianapolis city election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. When a field had been planted in case so long it is exhausted the Porto Rican planter says. "It is tired," and permits the land to lie idle until it is recuperated. A system of rotating cane with corn and other crops, says Prof. Knapp, would soon restore the canefields. One planter near Bayamon fertilized an old field and he has received a crop of 675 tons per acre from last year. With improved implements, modern methods in handling canefields, the substitution of mules for oxen, and better sugar machinery, the Porto Rican farmer will be able to compete with any country in the world in the regular industry. With better wages, more sugar will be produced in the island. If Porto Rican laborers used as much sugar as the American workmen nearly the entire crop would be consumed at home and there would be little sugar for export.

## Wrecked by Life of Broker.

Louis Hermann, well known in New Orleans business circles, wealthy in his own right and the husband of a rich wife, shot himself three times and died at the Hotel Dieu. His suicide is attributed by his friends to a wrecked nervous system, the result of several years in the cotton brokerage business.

## Boys Tie Up Glass Plants.

The carrying boys in the ten glass factories at Massillon, Ohio, went out on a strike and as a result all operations were nearly at a standstill. Eight hundred men and boys were thrown out of the strike. The boys, who had been getting 60 cents per day, demanded 70 cents.

## Ohio City Raily In Debt.

The city of Akron, Ohio, will probably be placed in the hands of a receiver. An injunction to restrain the city from selling the proposed issue of \$108,000 worth of bonds will be asked for. The city is hopelessly in debt, having liabilities ranging around \$180,000.

## Wedding of Million.

The wedding of Miss Abby Green Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator N. W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York took place at Warwick Neck, the summer home of the Aldrich family.

## Street Duel Fatal to Two.

In Houston, Texas, Walter Malch and Ben Kegans engaged in a street duel, the former being instantly killed and the latter mortally wounded. The trouble, it is said, arose over a trivial affair.

## Atrophically Successful Manuevered.

Mr. Santos Dumont, the French aeronaut, gave a remarkable exhibition in Paris, driving his airship at will and changing the performance by guiding it into its station unaided.

## Mormon President Is Dead.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth president and head of the Mormon Church, died suddenly at his residence in Salt Lake City.

## FARMER SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

John Cole, Returning Home with His Little Daughter, Is Slain.

As a result of a neighborhood feud John Cole, a prominent farmer living north of Blue Springs, Ind., was fatally shot. Recently Cole was being seized by a party of White Caps and terribly whipped for suspected acts which did not meet with the approval of their neighbors. One of the boys was later arrested and sent to prison on a charge of ill treating live stock on the farm where he lived. The other night the farmer was returning home, accompanied by his 10-year-old daughter, after a shopping visit to Bloomington. About two miles from the city limits a shot rang out and Cole pitched forward. "I'm shot," he managed to say to his daughter. The horses, badly frightened, started on a run, but a plucky girl caught up the reins and charged to keep them in the road until they dashed up to the farm barns. When Cole's wife reached the scene she found her husband dead in the wagon and her daughter in a faint.

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## CORN CONDITION LOW.

SOME IMPROVEMENT SHOWN, BUT AVERAGE IS BAD.

October Report Says Figures Are Lowest Ever Recorded by Agriculture Department—Oats Also Show Damage.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 52.1, as compared with 51.7 last month, 78.2 on Oct. 1, 1900, 82.7 at the corresponding date in 1899, and is the lowest October on record. The yield of oats was 25.1 bushels per acre, against 20.6 bushels last year. The yield of rye is 15.1 bushels, and barley 24.7 bushels. The corn crop is estimated at 1,250,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than a month ago. The surplus States have 682,589,000 bushels, or 44,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, as the improvement is mainly in the largest corn States, but 703,000 bushels less than last year. The crop of the surplus States is shown in the annexed table. Iowa gained 12,554,000 bushels during September, and is 27,000,000 bushels less than the Iowa State crop bureau estimates. Illinois gained 12,881,000 bushels, Nebraska 6,410,000 bushels, Missouri 4,425,000 bushels, and Kansas 4,506,000 bushels. Losses in the South about offset gains elsewhere.

Oct. 1, 1901. Sept. 1, 1901. Oct. 1, 1900. Oct. 1, 1899.

Ohio 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Indiana 12,088,000 11,932,000 10,000,000

Illinois 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Iowa 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Missouri 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Nebraska 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Kansas 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Totals 682,589,000 682,589,000 1,250,000,000

The oat crop is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels, or 63,000,000 bushels more than a month ago and compares with 800,000,000 bushels last year.

The department will issue no further report on wheat pending the receipt of the annual returns of individual producers and a final report of the department's special agents.

## Yield of Oats, Rye and Barley.

The yield of oats is the lowest in forty years, but of rye and barley is up to the average. The annexed table gives the yields for three years and the 1899.

Oats, bu. 1901. 1900. 1899.

Ohio 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Indiana 12,088,000 11,932,000 10,000,000

Illinois 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

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Nebraska 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

Kansas 13,045,000 12,802,000 10,707,000

## PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK

would settle down for a period of social and literary enjoyment. Now there are stocks, scandals, the beet sugar conundrum, the divorce problem, the necessity of placating the servant girl and the first extinguishment of good temper by the fellow who is always calling the wrong telephone number. We don't know about this lightning modernizing process we are going through as the man with his eyes shut "loops the loops."—Detroit Free Press

## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The following resolution adopted by the New York board of fire underwriters is to the point: "We believe President McKinley's murder was instigated to his evil deed by the teaching of journals which, by holding the President up to ridicule and misrepresentation, have led the vicious class to think that he was the enemy of the poor, instead of being as he was the faithful representative of all classes." At last the people understand that the yellow papers are the most active agents of anarchy.

Even England is uncertain as to the future of Free Trade. Recent events have had a most harassing effect upon English statesmen, manufacturers and merchants. They have seen the prophecies made by Mr. Williams in his "Made in Germany" fulfilled, they have seen the cheap and nasty goods of 1876 at Philadelphia from Germany, turned to the excellent articles of 1893 at Chicago; they saw the "Deutschland" on her second trip across the Atlantic from Germany ride into Southampton with Made in Germany written in large characters from stem to stern. England is thinking! Philadelphia Manufacturer.

An industrial crisis is rapidly spreading throughout Europe. In Austria the partial failure of the crops has caused a fall in the prices in all of the industries and many mills are closing. The Hungarian government intends to vote a vast sum to the public work in order that the unemployed may be saved from starvation. The situation is aggravated by the return of thousands of workmen, who have lost their jobs in Germany. A similar situation exists in France. Of 151 leading stocks on the Paris bourse, the aggregate decline in the value during the past six months, is \$250,000,000. Bay City Tribune.

General Corbin, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in the Philippines, brings back encouraging word. He speaks with enthusiasm of our success in pacifying the archipelago, and according to his statement it is as safe traveling in Luzon to-day as it is in Illinois. He believes that within a year the army in the islands can be safely reduced to 25,000 men. A marked change is going on in the substitution of the civil for the military arm. Moreover, the natives are getting over their fright and are becoming convinced that the presence of the Americans in the islands is really to their advantage. This is encouraging news. It is what Republicans prophesied as the result of their success in the last election. General Corbin brings evidence of success of another of the late President's policies, just as the nation has tenderly laid away its author. —Grand Rapids Herald.

It is announced from Washington that President Roosevelt will in his first message to Congress, at the opening of the session in December, devote considerable attention to a recommendation for legislation looking to a further reduction of the war revenue taxes. The accumulation in the treasury of an enormous surplus is the reason for this action on the part of the president. The reduction made by the last congress was on a basis which it was believed would reduce the revenues by \$40,000,000, but increasing production and unusual business activity in the lines affected by the war revenue taxes brought such unexpected returns to the government that thus far in the fiscal year the indications are that no more than \$25,000,000 reduction will be made. A number of plans have been suggested to meet the emergency, and the president and his advisers are giving them careful consideration.

The Cuban constitutional convention has been dissolved, and the people seem to have taken the question of relation to the United States in their own hands. "Thirty thousand persons in Havana and ten thousand in Santiago participated last week in demonstrations favorable to closer relations with the United States. Planters, bankers, farmers, merchants and tradesmen—men of all parties and functions, joined in a petition to President Roosevelt asking for a reduction of American duties on Sugar and Tobacco. Without waiting for the organization of government under the new constitution the people representing the material interests of the islands ask that Cuba be put on the footing of the territory of Porto Rico, and as far as trade relations are concerned, be included

in the American system, to enjoy all the privileges of American territory. Let them declare for annexation and the thing is done. Annexation through their own initiative, must come sooner or later, and the sooner it comes the better for themselves. The American people are in a friendly mood toward Cubans. Annexation would bring the Cubans more benefits than it would the Americans, yet the Americans would agree to annexation immediately.

#### Stepped into Live Coals.

"When a child," I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jacksonville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infalible for burns, scalds, cuts, sores, bruises and piles. Sold by L. Four-nier.

There is a general feeling among Democrats and Republicans that the Republican party in the South is going to receive strong re-enforcements from the Democrats of that section in the next few years. "President Roosevelt can build up a Republican party in the South on the tariff, but not on the negro," says Capt. Evan P. Howell, one of the most prominent of Georgia Democrats. "As our manufacturing industries multiply the protection sentiment in the South grows. In Georgia we are not bothered by the negro vote. We have a law in our state which debars every man from voting who has failed to pay his taxes, poll as well as property taxes, at any time since 1877. This law shuts out the shiftless and illiterate whites as well as it does the blacks, and as it bears on both races alike the Republicans make no objection to it. The Republicans of the country, in fact, offer no objection to any sort of franchise restriction which bears on both races. Georgia, in this particular case, makes no especial discrimination against the black man."

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Center-ville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different medicines but all to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by L. Four-nier."

#### How They Hurt Them.

Didn't the Democrats hit the trusts hard when they were in power? Didn't they hit the Whiskey Trust when they extended the time for paying the ninety million dollars taxes due the government? Didn't they lean it to the Sugar Trust when they dalled with the Tariff bill until the trust had scraped the earth for raw sugar and brought it in free under McKinley bill? Didn't they seek it to the trusts again when they repealed the anti-trust provision of the McKinley bill which imposed a fine not exceeding \$5,000 on persons convicted of entering into a trust, and then enacted an anti-trust law that prescribed no penalty against trusts, except among importers, who are not organized and never have been? Don't they make the trusts tremble when they assert that only the Protective Tariff fosters them, while it is known that trusts are organized and flourish in Free-Trade England? Don't they land another staggering blow to the trust octopus when they threaten to bust it, when it is known that their national chairman, James K. Jones, belongs to one of the biggest trusts in America? Didn't they hit the Ohio trusts hard when they denounced them in their platform in 1896 and then went to Washington, D. C., and picked out the rankest monopolist and trust stock owner to run for Governor? Didn't the New York Democracy present a spectacle as a trust-fighter and ringleader of the whole pack criminally connected with the American Ice Trust? Didn't Chairman Jones land another broadside into the octopus when he offered an amendment to the Port-rican Tariff bill to return the duties on sugar imported from that island to the person from whom they were collected, which would have put over \$600,000 back into the hands of the Sugar Trust?—Bri-kston (N. J.) Pioneer.

#### Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrition is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Four-nier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

## H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices,  
(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

#### The November Delineator.

A seasonable atmosphere rises from the various useful and valuable features of the November DELINEATOR. The styles shown are those for early Winter; the dressmaking article tells about the making of coats; the fancy needlework article bears upon gifts for Thanksgiving and Christmas; the crocheting articles are those of a Winter character; the gardening article deals with the pruning and protection of rose trees throughout winter. Every woman who wishes to get splendid value for her expenditure should buy the Delineator for herself. It in turn will help her to economize in household matters at every point.

Will Carleton's Every Where, for October, is one of the most interesting of the many monthlies that have come to hand. That keen-eyed editor and charming writer seems to know exactly how to make a magazine that will entertain everybody, and at the same time instruct without tiring the reader. Two poems by Mr. Carleton, in this number, will take high place among the myriad tributes to the martyred President. Not especially comforting, but a truly beautiful expression of an eternal truth, is the following stanza: "A man has died—and so have myriads more— They will, while yet this dying earth lives on; But when a leader makes the utmost shore, We sadly look toward where his ship has gone, And only get this message from the dead: 'Study the past; my words have all been said.'"

An article called "A Republic of Republics" by R. W. Crossman, is a daring conception and not at all uninteresting. The writer suggests a mighty union of all the republics on this western hemisphere. Margaret E. Saegster has her usual collection of new poems in this number, and Kate Upson Clark, in "The Fine Art of Speech" (number four in the series of sketches), gives some good advice to soft-voiced inaudible orators. Published by Will Carleton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A young man can do no more manly or beautiful thing than to pay courtly attention to his mother. There is something peculiar in the conduct of such a son. How once heart involuntarily thrills with delight when a young man, proud of his mother, enters a public place with the queen of his life leaning on his strong arm. It is a scene to make angels glad. Young man, listen! Be more courteous, more gallant to your mother than to your sweetheart, even. No girl was ever as proud to be seen in the company of a worthy son. Gladden her heart that way often, young man, not forgetting, of course, the one thousand and one little attentions she justly covets and so greatly appreciates in the quiet home. Be a real ardent lover to your mother—your man."

Auditor General Powers has determined that the amount of primary school interest money to be included in the semi-annual apportionment among the counties of the state Nov. 10th, is \$1,739,463.72. The total number of children of school age in the state is 720,612; the rate therefore will be \$2.41 per capita. This is much the largest amount ever distributed.

#### Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1, 1901. Notice is hereby given that the following described land, homestead lands, situate in the county of Crawford, having been withheld from entry as homesteads under the provisions of section 131 of the general tax laws, as amended by an act approved May 17, 1901, and having been examined and appraised in accordance with the said section, will be offered for sale at this office at a public offering of said lands, to be held on the 14th of November A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

SUBDIVISIONS.	SEC.	TOWN.	RANGE.
NE 1-4 of NE 1-4	8	26 N	4 W
NW 1-4 of NE 1-4	8	26 N	4 W
Lot No. 1	21	26 N	4 W
Lot No. 2	21	26 N	4 W
NE 1-4 of NW 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
NW 1-4 of NW 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
SE 1-4 of NW 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
NE 1-4 of SE 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
NW 1-4 of SE 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
SW 1-4 of SE 1-4	21	26 N	4 W
SE 1-4 of SE 1-4	21	26 N	4 W

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.

#### Michigan State Land Office.

LANSING, Oct. 1, 1901. Notice is hereby given, that the following described part-paid Swamp Land, situate in Crawford County, forfeited for non-payment of interest, will be sold at public auction at this office, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously redeemed according to law.

EDWIN A. WILDEY, Commissioner.  
No. of Certificate, 26,304; description, NW 1-4 of SW 1-4, Sec. 13, Town 26 N, Range 4 W.  
No. of certificate, 26,400; description, NW 1-4 of NE 1-4 Sec. 14, Town 26 N, Range 4 W.

#### NOTICE.

To Robert W. Dunn, whose postoffice address is unknown, the owner of the land herein described, and to the mortgagees and mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land, or any assignee thereof of record.  
TAKE NOTICE that said land has been lawfully made of the following described land, for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto in full discharge of said taxes, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, with out other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.  
W. J. of S. W. 1/4 of section 18, town 25 N., Range 1 W. Amount paid, \$55.53 for the years 1893, 1894 and 1897.

Yours Respectfully,  
IRA H. RICHARDSON,  
Roscommon, Mich.,  
aug 29 '01

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mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

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Lv. GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENAW  
Maclelaw Express, 4:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M.  
Michigan Exp. 4:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.  
Way Freight, 8:30 A. M. 9:05 P. M.  
Accommodation, 12:00 M. 3:40 P. M.  
**GOING SOUTH.**  
Lv. MACLENAW. AR. AT GRAYLING  
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.  
N. Y. Express, 1:10 P. M. 4:15 P. M.  
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.  
**LEWISTON BRANCH.**  
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. Ret'g. 1:45 P. M.  
O. W. RUGGLES, G. W. RUGGLES,  
A. W. CAMPBELL, GEN. PASS. AGENT,  
Local Agent.

**Detroit & Charlevoix R. Co.**  
Time Table No. 1.  
Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.  

Frederic	Stations.	Alba
4:35 Dep.	Frederic	Arr. 12:05
	Ansable River	
4:52	Muirhead	11:45
5:07	Deward	11:30
	Manistow River	11:22
5:17	Blue Lake Jet.	11:10
	Crooked Lake	
	Blue Lake	
	Squaw Lake	
5:22	Mancelona Road	11:14
5:35	Lake Harold	10:58
5:45	Alba	10:50
5:50	Green River	10:45
6:00	Jordan River	10:35
6:20	E. J. & S. Crossing	10:05
6:45 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	9:40
P. M.	East Jordan.	A. M.

  
Trains will stop where no train is shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (\*) is shown.

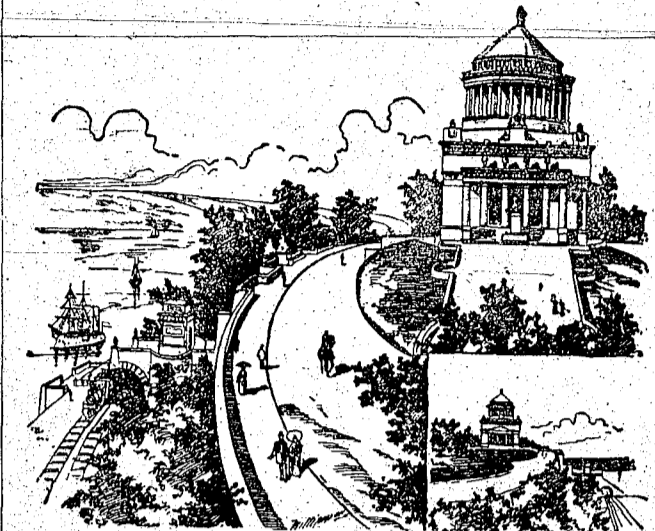


## MONUMENTS TO PRESIDENTS.

**Heads of the Nation Honored After Death—Imposing Memorials for Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield and Others.**

There is no doubt that a splendid monument will be erected in honor of the late President McKinley, as a shrine at which American love and loyalty will pay devotion during coming generations. Friends of the martyred President have already begun the collection of funds for a memorial to be raised over his remains at Canton and hope to collect \$500,000. It is safe to assume that the monument will be a noble structure—a fit companion for the memorials to Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield.

These are the Presidents best beloved of the people, and their memories are enshrined in the most imposing shafts and mausoleums. Jackson was a rugged and martial character, but he is chiefly represented by equestrian statues. The graves of many of the Presidents are marked only by simple marble stones or modest shafts. John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, rest in vaults under the portico of First Church at Quincy, Mass., and their burial places are indicated by tablets in the church. Tyler is a fit subject for a philosopher's homily, for



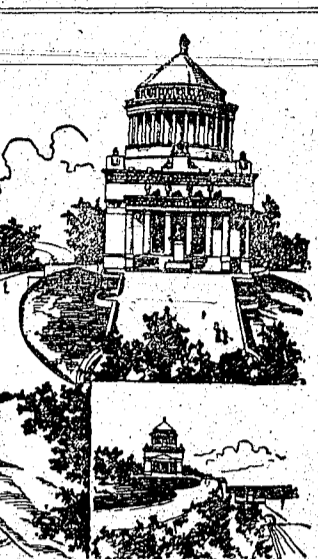
**GRANT'S TOMB.**  
The nation's tribute, erected on Riverside drive, New York, to the Silent Man of Galena.

including the two projections, is about 120 feet, and in the angles formed by the projections are flights of stairs guarded by granite balustrades and rising to the terrace above the catacomb. Upon this terrace is surmounted another structure composed of the base of the shaft and four pedestals at the corners, the pedestals reaching a height of 12 feet above the terrace. From their midst rises the granite obelisk. On the pedestals stand four groups of bronze war figures representing the four branches of the military service—infantry, cavalry, artillery and the navy.

Passing around the whole obelisk and pedestals is a band or chain of shields, each representing a State, the name of which is carved on the shield. At the south side of the obelisk is a square pedestal seven feet high, supporting the statue of Lincoln, the pedestal being ornamented with the coat of arms of the United States.

The Garfield memorial is a massive structure of native Ohio sandstone. It

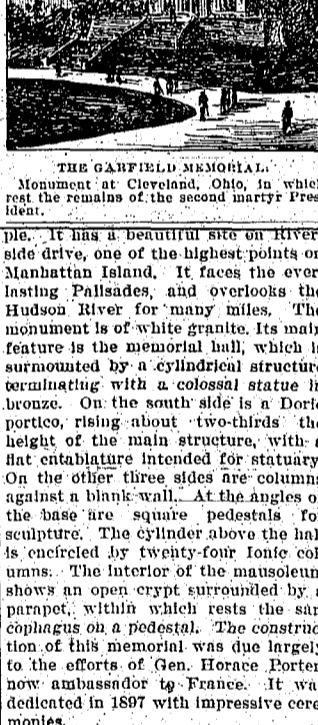
mosaic on a gold ground. The memorial hall is richly decorated with statues of glass, mosaic and colored marbles. A professional frieze of mourning figures bringing tributes of love and respect, executed in marble mosaic, encircles the hall just above the arches. The eight compartments of the frieze are entitled War, Labor, Literature, Concord, Law, Justice, the Offerings of the Veterans, and Columbia and Her Daughters States before the bier of Garfield. Over the entrance door in the corridor are seated mosaic figures of War and Peace. Four panels of mosaic, two on each side of the door, and ten stained glass windows, bear female figures representing the thirteen original States of the Union and Ohio, Garfield's native State. The memorial was



**THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.**  
The great shaft of the national capital which commemorates the Father of His Country.

no lofty column, no mean slab, points to his resting place. He lies in an unmarked grave at the foot of a magnolia tree in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Va.

The obelisk-reared in the memory of Washington in the city which bears his



**THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.**  
The memorial of the Great Emancipator at Springfield, Ill.

name is the tallest monument ever erected by man. It is also one of the most massive and imposing. The aluminum point on its top is 355 feet 3/4 inches above the ground, overtopping the pyramids and all the church spires of Christendom. Its total cost was nearly \$1,200,000, and its construction involved some fine engineering problems. It was begun in 1848 and practically completed in 1884. The work was undertaken originally by the Washington National Monument Association. In 1856 the association, after having raised and expended about \$800,000, became discouraged. The war came soon afterward and interrupted further work for many years. The society in 1877 conveyed the property to the national government with the understanding that the monument should be completed, which was done. The column proper is 500 feet and 5 1/2 inches high, and the apex adds the other 55 feet. At a height of 100 feet the walls of the shaft were reduced in thickness to 8 feet 7 inches, and from that point the walls were carried up plumb on the inside. The shaft is 34 feet 5 1/2 inches square at the top, and at that point the walls are only 1 foot 9 inches in thickness. The apex is composed of 7-inch marble slabs, which number 262 separate pieces. The aluminum tip on the monument was the largest piece of that metal made up to that time. The shaft weighs 43,633 tons, to which may be added 300 tons for the apex and 275 tons for the iron framework. The foundation weighs 35,912 tons, making a total of about \$1,000 tons. The top of the monument can be reached by elevator or stairs. This mighty shaft has often been struck by lightning, and it sways several inches out of plumb during severe storms.

The Lincoln Memorial.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., was dedicated in 1874. The memorial, which cost \$250,000, is constructed of brick and Quincy granite, the latter only showing on the outer surfaces. There is a base about 72 feet square and 10 feet high. At the north side of

## JUDGE LEFT CASE TO LAWYER.

**And the Attorney Decided Against His Own Client.**

The importance of the justice of the peace is more felt the further in from the stir of towns. In cities this office, though it is important and dignified, does not receive the recognition that it should, but out in the country the justice is a big man, his decisions are generally final and his opinion is eagerly sought. Often, however, his knowledge of the law is a little deficient.

In a little town in middle Georgia there lived a lawyer, says the Atlanta Constitution, who has since made his name famous through the South for eloquence, knowledge of the law and practical sense. At this time he had about reached the stage where he could afford to stop practicing in justice courts, and to clinch this resolution he had determined to accept no more practice for any fee under \$20.

One day a lady came into his office and informed him that she had a case in a court about ten miles out in the country, and that she wanted him to take it for her. The subject of contention was a cow. He told her of his fee, thinking to get rid of her in this manner. From somewhere in her dress she pulled out some bills, counted over \$20 and told him that he had to go. Still wishing to find a hole through which to escape he inquired as to the value of the cow. She answered \$15. He then asked about the case, and when she had finished her story he informed her that she had the wrong side of it and that whether he went out or not she would lose it. Nothing would change her determination, however; she wanted to law it out and he had to go.

On the day appointed the lawyer drove out to court, having shut up his office for the day, and on his arrival there found everything in readiness for the trial. The witnesses were examined and the counsel for the other side made its plea. The evidence was against him, but he determined to do the best for the old lady and to rattle the other lawyer if he could. He commenced his speech, mixed up all the law he had ever heard of, ridiculed the other lawyer, rattled the witnesses, shifted about their testimony to please himself and utterly confused the justice, who looked on in amazement, unable to decide the case. When the speech was over the judge said:

"Bill, I will leave the case with you. If you really believe that your client should have the cow, upon your honor as a gentleman, I will give it to her."

The lawyer was surprised, and by no means desiring to lose the cow for his client, said:

"Judge, you are the judge in this case. I am not. I am merely expressing the opinion of my client."

The judge insisted on an answer; so he was obliged to reply that he did not think his client had any right to the animal and the case was decided. Strange to say, the client was not angry, but agreed that under the circumstances he had done all that he could. It was merely her desire to law it out that had brought on the difficulty.

## MILES OF VARYING LENGTH.

**Seventeen Countries Have Special Measurements of Their Own.**

English-speaking countries, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,083, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; then there is the Scotch mile of 5,028 feet, and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet; four various miles, every one of which is still in use. Then almost every country has its own standard mile. The Romans had their mil passuum, 1,000 paces, which must have been about 3,000 feet in length, unless we ascribe to Caesar's legions great stepping capacity. The German mile of to-day is 24,318 feet in length, or more than four and a half times as long as our mile.

The Dutch, the Danes and the Prussians enjoy a mile that is 18,440 feet long, three and one-half times the length of ours; and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five miles, for their mile is 9,133 yards long, while ours is only 1,760 yards. The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, while the Tuscan and the Turkish mile are 350 yards longer. The Swedish mile is 7,341 yards long, and the Vienna post-mile is 8,796 yards in length. So here is a list of twelve different miles, and besides this there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile.

The Brazilians have a millia that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan millio is about the same length; the Japanese ri, or mile, is two and one-half times ours; the Russian verst is five-eighths as long as our mile, while the Persian standard is a farsak, four and a half miles long, which is said to be equal to the parasang so familiar to the readers of Xenophon's "Anabasis." The distance indicated by the league also varies in different countries.—Lodge Monthly.

## A Club.

Yellowly—What! Are you going home already?

Brownly—Yes; I must go. Wife is waiting up for me.

Yellowly—My wife belongs to a woman's club, and when she goes out to it in an afternoon, I never say a word if she stays away six hours, so she never says anything to me if I am out a little later than usual. Don't your wife belong to a club?

Brownly—No, but there's a club that belongs to her, and it is the knowledge of that fact that is hurrying me home.—Boston Courier.

## Scotch Armorial Bearings.

The armorial bearings of many of the Scottish border families are symbolic of their old predatory profession. "We'll have moonlight again" is the motto of Lord Polwarth. "Best riding by moonlight" was the ancient motto of the Buccleuchs.

From the Salt to Society.  
Marmaduke: How do you feel about this much-discussed man-with-the-hoe?

Courtney—Oh! He's all right. In three generations he will be the man with the tallyho.—Puck.

## DIES AT THE AGE OF 115.

**Old Nebraska Homesteader Expires at a Remarkable Age.**

William McDonald, known to be the oldest homesteader in the United States, died near Rapid City, S. D., at the ripe age of 115 years. He filed the first claim to his Nebraska farm at the age of 96 and secured full possession three years after he had rounded out his century.

McDonald was born in Ireland in 1780, but the family soon afterward came to America, settling on a rocky West Virginia farm, where he lived until old age. McDonald's son had moved to Nebraska, however, and when the old man was past 90 he abandoned his barren hillside and moved west.

For some time McDonald contented himself at his son's home, but in 1882 he filed his first papers in the land office at Neligh, Neb., covering in his claim a quarter section in the southwest corner of Antelope County. McDonald's son, who had himself rounded out three score and ten, took a claim in the neighborhood and father and son assisted each other in the task of homesteading.

For the last few years McDonald had contented himself with light work in his garden and with overseeing the labor of his men, who had filled his granaries to overflowing on each succeeding harvest. He died while visiting a son near Rapid City, S. D.

## TO MAKE KING EDWARD'S BUST.

**A Fine Commission for the Beautiful Kuehne Beveridge.**

Miss Kuehne Beveridge, the talented American sculptress, has again been brought into prominence by reason of the fact that the city of Leeds has commissioned her to make a bust of King Edward for its library. Miss Beveridge is undoubtedly the foremost sculptress of the world, her portrait busts of emperors and monarchs of Europe and America adorning some of the most wealthy homes. She is the granddaughter of former Governor Beveridge of Illinois.

Her mother is the Baroness von Wrede, wife of a German nobleman, and the fair sculptress has spent much of her time abroad. In 1893 Miss Beveridge was married to Charles Coglian, the actor, after a very short acquaintance. The marriage was opposed by the rough-and-ready mother and by Mr. Coglian's sister, Rose Coglian, but the lovers were obstinate. After one year of married life there was a divorce. Most of Miss Beveridge's life has been spent in New York and California. Recently she has been abroad.

## FAILED OF HIS PURPOSE.

**But Holbein's Feet in the English Channel Was Remarkable.**

In an attempt to imitate the feat of Captain Webb, who in 1875 swam from Dover, England, across the English Channel at Calais, France, Holbein, a German, nearly lost his life. He swam in the opposite direction to that of Webb, starting at Cape Gris-Nez, on the French shore, and endeavoring to reach Dover. When within six miles of the latter port the latter port he collapsed, and the tug which accompanied him took him from the water. He had been in the water twenty-six miles. Considering the roughness of the sea, his exploit is remarkable. He wore a white cap that covered his head and partially protected his face, and also a mask from brow to nose in order to protect his eyes. He found it impossible to take solid food without swallowing sea water, and he therefore subsisted mainly on raw eggs, as he was able to suck these while lying on his back. He also took hot milk from a feeding bottle. The sea was heavy, and there was a nasty swell. His attendants became seasick. He swam a powerful stroke, alternately on his back and on his breast, making a good pace. Much of the time he swam with his eyes closed; owing to the irritating effects of the salt water. After the twelfth hour he made almost no progress, and just before being taken from the water he was turning like a top and seemed hopelessly blind. He says he will try again next year.

## Maevils of the Wire.

It is not widely known that at the present time, between all important telephone-centers of the United States, while the trunk wires are being used for transmitting speech, there are being sent over them simultaneously telegraphic messages without producing any interruption of the spoken words. Were it not for immutable laws of nature, which cannot be varied by man or corporation, you might, by listening, take off the telegraphic message thus traversing these very conductors. What a tantalizing prospect for the wire-tapper! Although these telegraphic impulses actually traverse the call of wire in the telephone at your ear and actually speed along the identical copper conductor at that time conveying the voice currents, you hear neither dot nor dash of the telegraphic message.—Los Angeles Weekly.

## Preconception.

"Why do you speak so slightly of that eminent scientist?"

"I didn't mean to speak slightly of him," answered the young man with the striped shirt front. "But it does seem preposterous to me that a man who knows just when the next comet will arrive and just how far it is to the moon should be so utterly ignorant when it comes to a question of when it's time for dinner or what train to take to get to the nearest town."—Boston Traveler.

## BECOMING A REPORTER.

**A Bit of Experience in the Life of an Immigrant to America.**

"Things enough happened to take down my self-esteem a good many pegs. It was about this time I made up my mind to go into the newspaper business. It seemed to me that a reporter's was the highest and noblest of all callings. No one could sift wrong from right as he, and punish the wrong. In that I was right. I have not changed my opinion on that point one whit, and I would rather die a good reporter than a millionaire. The power of fact is the mightiest lever of this or of any day. The reporter has his hand upon it, and it is his grievous fault if he does not use it well. I thought I would make a good reporter. My father had edited our local newspaper, and such little help as I had been to him had given me a taste for the business. Belief of that mind, I went to the Courier office one morning and asked for the editor. He was not in. Apparently nobody was. I wandered through room after room, all empty, until at last I came to one in which sat a man with a pasted-up and a pair of long shears. This must be the editor. He had the implements of his trade. I told him my errand while he clipped away.

"What is it you want?" he asked, when I had ceased speaking and waited for an answer.

"Work," I said.

"Work?" said he, wailing he haughtily away with a shears. "We don't work here. This is a newspaper office. I went, abashed. I tried the Express next. This time I had the editor pointed out to me. He was just coming through the business office. At the door I stopped him and preferred my request. He looked me over, a lad fresh from the shipyard, with horny hands and a rough coat, and asked:

"What are you?"

"A carpenter," I said.

The man turned upon his heel, with a loud, rasping laugh, and shut the door in my face. For a moment I stood there stunned. His ascending steps on the stairs brought back my senses. "I ran to the door and flung it open. 'You laugh?' I shouted, shaking my fist at him, standing half way up the stairs. 'You laugh now, but wait!'—And then I got the grip of my temper and slammed the door in my turn. All the same, in that hour it was settled that I was to be a reporter. I knew it as I went out in the street.—Jacob Rills in The Outlook.

## GONE TO BE A CELESTIAL BRIDE.

**Death of Mrs. Brigham Young, "Eternity" Wife of Joseph Smith.**

Mrs. Zina D. Young, the most noted of the wives of Brigham Young, the famous Mormon apostle, died recently at Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born in Waterbury, N. Y., in 1821, and at 15 became a convert to the doctrines of Mormonism, going directly to the settlement of Kirksland, Ohio. Here her devotion to her

husband was so great that she was entrusted with a part of the mysteries of the temple. While there she told of a vision in which she had seen an angel and been invested with the "gift of tongues and interpretation," the power to speak in language used only by the chosen ones of God, and to understand this strange speech.

She married one of Smith's converts, and two children were born to them. She deserted them at Nauvoo, Ill., when Joseph Smith had a "revelation" that she had been set aside for him as wife for "time and eternity." She was sealed to the prophet as a plural wife, and was his favorite until he was killed by a mob in Illinois.

Brigham Young, who then had several wives, had a "revelation" that she should be sealed to him for "time." She followed Brigham Young in the eventful journey from Illinois to the Salt Lake valley in the late 40's. She trudged behind wagons, slept in tents, cooked for the travelers and bore many hardships, entering the "New Zion" with the first settlers. After the death of Brigham Young she lived in Salt Lake City. She was always an earnest advocate of polygamy.

Only four of the widows of Brigham Young now survive. They live in Salt Lake City.

## WONDERFUL LEAP BY A HORSE.

**Frightened Mare Jumps Clear Over a Full-Sized Freight Car.**

While working near Green River, Wyo., a Union Pacific repair gang had its cars set on a spur, and all around the spot on both sides of the track was fine pasture for the work horses. One morning while the men were rounding up the horses the bunch took fright at something the just as they were started toward the camp. In a wild rush they swooped down on the car, and one mare, which seemed to have been thoroughly frenzied, dashed directly toward the train. Some of the men, seeing the fright of the animal, tried to turn her, but she went on, heedless of the obstruction.

"I was standing in front of the boarding car," said Charles Anderson, "and felt sure she would butt out her brains against the car. Just as she reached the edge of the shallow cut at which the cars stood she stopped an instant, firmly planted her feet in the ground, and gave one mighty leap. The car was cleared as cleanly and perfectly as though the animal had been a trained English hurdle horse instead of a common hobo on a grade train.

"The car she leaped over was a standard-gauge flat, loaded with steel rails. The bank from which she started was not more than six inches above the ties, and the other side was lower. Apparently the animal was not injured by her wild leap. The foreman of the gang saw her make the leap and bought her from the man who owned her, and says he proposes to keep her for a family pet because of her feat.

She is apparently of Canadian copper-bottom stock and weighs about 1,050 pounds.

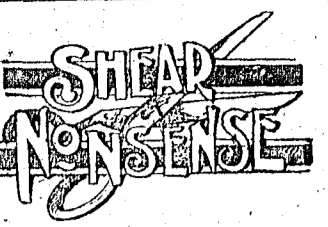
No man ever handled his money, when alive, to the satisfaction of his kin, or ever left a will which was unable to all relatives.

## Aids to German Trade.

Germany has now expert commercial attaches at New York, Buenos Ayres, Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The services of these gentlemen, who are attached to the consulates general and to the embassies, have proved very valuable to German trade interests.

Don't give hints; Remember that before a man will lend money he has to be asked for it boldly and prefers good security to good hints.

It's all up with the artist who can't draw his breath.



## STEEP NONSENSE.

"Was he on his knees when he proposed to you?" "No; I was!"—Life.

"I conclude that's a fly," said the young trout. "You are right, my dear," said its mother, "but never jump at conclusions."

All the More Reason: She—Let's sit out the next one. He—Why, I thought you were fond of dancing? She—I am.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Hushmore: You'll have to settle up or leave. Young Man Lodger: Thanks, awfully; the last place I was at they made me do both.

"Man wants but little here below," remarked the landlady. "And here is the place to get it," continued the facetious boarder.—Exchange.

Little Ethel—Mamma, I know why it isn't safe to count your chickens before they're hatched. Mother—Why, dear? Little Ethel—Cos sum of 'em might be ducks.—Ohio State Journal.

He—Where would you like to live after we are married, dear? She—As if I cared—anywhere who do over in a \$40,000 house, on a side street, and we keep only three servants.—Life.

A Heated Discussion: "At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears." "My goodness!" exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling over with rage."—Chicago News.

Sentimental: The capitalist colored when he spoke of the check that hung in a neat frame over his desk. "A bit of sentimentalism," said he, "the first billion I ever made!"—Detroit Free Press.

Fleeing from Danger: "Where are you going?" asked the house-breaker. "Up to detective headquarters," said the safe-cracker; "I have reason to believe the police are on my trail."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Wife—My dressmaker's bill is twice as much as I expected. The Husband (triumphantly)—Ah! But I expected it would be twice as much as we expected it would be. "But it is twice as much as that!"—Life.

Manager—It's a wonder Roadsley didn't give you an engagement in his company. He thinks you're a good actor. Actor—Does he? Manager—Yes; he says you can ask for a big salary as if you expected to get it.

"Brains are what count in this day," said the enthusiast. "Yes," answered the pessimist; "but there isn't much use of their counting if you can't put dollar marks in front of the figures employed in the process."—Washington Star.

Disadvantages: "Don't you love the great, beautiful ocean?" said the sentimental girl. "Yes," answered the unsentimental man; "but I'd like it better if it were not so full of watermelon rinds, lemon peels, lunch boxes and things."—Washington Star.

Only an Item—Stranger (looking at State building at great exposition)—And it costs seventy-five thousand dollars to put up this insignificant structure! You astonish me. Attendant—Oh, dear, no! That was merely the sum the State paid for it.—Chicago Tribune.

Patience—Is your preacher sensational? Patrice—I should say so! Why, he preached a sermon last Sunday, and he took for his subject "It's Hard to Keep a Good Man Down." Patience—Well? Patrice—Oh, it was all about Jonah and the whale.—Yonkers Statesman.

"What a wonderful painter Rubens was!" remarked Mr. Jones at the art gallery. "Yes," assented Mrs. Jones; "it is said of him that he could change a laughing face into a sad one by a single stroke." "Why?" spoke up little Joanne, in disgust, "my schoolmaster can do that!"—Exchange.

Quick Work: "You," said the angry customer to the clerk, "said that this cloth was fast color, and it faded out within two weeks after it was made up." "Well, madam," replied the clerk, "I don't think you ought to have expected it to fade any faster than that."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Hail hail!" exclaimed the Turk, with a sinister gleam in his eyes, "the Sultan may insult me to-day, but retribution is in my own hands." "Who are you that dare talk of vengeance on the Sultan?" "One who knows whereof he speaks," was the haughty answer; "I am his dentist."—Washington Star.

One day a thief was brought up before the sheriff for stealing a bag of coal. When asked what he had done for a joke, he answered: "Oh! just for a joke." He was asked how far he carried it. "Two miles," he replied. "That was carrying the joke too far," replied the sheriff, "sixty days."—Tit-Bits.

An Opportunity: "Supposing I give you your supper," said the tired-looking woman; "what will you do to earn it?" "Madam," said Meandering Mike, "I'll give you an opportunity of seeing a man go 'trot a whole meal, without findin' fault with a single thing." The woman thought a minute, and then told him to come in and she'd set the table.—Washington Star.

"I suppose you went to some expense in fitting up your house so as to make your summer boarders comfortable?" "Excessively," answered Edward Courtessell. "I had three thermometers built especial for the place. They was each guaranteed not to register no higher than 70 degrees. It cost a little extra, but it paid in the long run."—Chicago Post.

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## WHEN FANCY GOES TO SEA.

The toil of towns is left behind,  
Their restless energy;  
All fetters lose their wonted sway  
When Fancy goes to sea.

The freedom of the unbound slave,  
Unstinted liberty,  
Is mine in those sweet intervals  
When Fancy goes to sea.

I hear the wild bird's haunting note,  
Its unchained minstrelsy;  
The murmurs of the deep are mine  
When Fancy goes to sea.

The fragrance of the far-off isles  
Is wafted here to me,  
And lulls me into slumbering  
When Fancy goes to sea.

—*Clara Louise Held in Boston Transcript.*

## The Tinker of Bedford.

By Henry M. Wiltse.

Mico Morgan was the swiftest runner of all the Cherokees, a race noted for fleetness of foot and strength of limb. He was the son of a white man. His father had married a full blood Indian woman.

The fame of the tall, lithe, handsome young fellow had spread far and wide, and one day a young Virginian who fairly rivalled him in physical grace and manly beauty appeared at his cabin door, and asked if that was the home of Mico Morgan, the fleet of foot.

"Yes, and I am the man," Morgan replied.

"I have come to challenge you to a race," said the visitor. "You have never been defeated, I am told, and I want to show you that the spirit of speed can dwell with the white man as well as with the Indian."

"In me it dwells with both races," replied Morgan; "but for what stake do you wish to run?"

The question was a natural one, for the Indian is a born gambler.

"I will race you for five hundred dollars," answered Philip Fairburn.

"It is a pity that you have come at this time," said Mico, "for I am just recovering from a fever which has made me as heavy of foot as a wounded buffalo. But if you will come to-morrow I will arrange a match with you for five hundred dollars and a woman shall put your pretensions to shame."

"Do you mean that?" eagerly inquired Philip.

"I mean it most assuredly," said Morgan, with some impatience. "We Cherokees are not greatly given to the folly of jest."

There was one person who could outstrip Mico Morgan in the race, but this was known to none save him and his sister, Cynthia, a girl of eighteen, who combined the graces of the wood nymph with the sinewy activity of the tiger.

Cynthia and her brother were well educated. She was devotedly religious, and it was with difficulty that Mico persuaded her to enter the race, and not without some misrepresentations concerning the terms and conditions.

Young Fairburn was punctual in meeting his engagement the next day, but greatly to his disappointment he was given no opportunity to see the woman who was to be matched against him.

All of the details were arranged, and the next Saturday was fixed as the day of the contest. The ground selected was a narrow strip of cleared land near the Morgan cabin, which stood on the banks of the Watauga, in one of the fairest and most fertile valleys of East Tennessee. The distance to be covered by the races was half a mile.

The news of the coming event spread rapidly through the Cherokee settlements, and when Saturday came there were several hundred sport loving people, including a few pale faces, to witness the novel match.

Not until the very minute appointed for the start did Fairburn set eyes upon his antagonist. Then she emerged from the cabin, suitably dressed for the occasion, with many a little suggestion of feminine weakness in her attire; coy, tawny, slight and beautiful, the very sight of her gave Fairburn's susceptible heart a flutter that did not augur well for his coming effort. The girl wore a rich scarlet cloak, which she deftly threw aside when the signal for starting was given, and away went the contestants.

The onlookers were as tense with excitement as were the champions of favorites at horse race or regatta, but there were no noisy demonstrations.

The start was made from the end of the course farthest from the cabin. The goal was only four feet from the pole fence, five feet in height, which enclosed the cabin and the little patch of maize which grew around it.

It was at first no very uneven match, and from the start each racer knew that the other was a master of the art as well as the possessor of the natural advantages which make winners in all of the contests of life.

Fairburn ran as if all that he had or hoped for was at stake. Five hundred dollars was not so much to him, but he had somehow conceived the fancy that he was running for a better stake than money; that the girl herself, her heart, her future, his future—were side stakes.

But he soon discovered that the training of an athlete just out of college was no safe reliance in a contest with this wood spirit of motion—this tawny Camilla of the forest.

After the first fifty yards the girl gained steadily, steadily drew farther away from him, speedily, as light, as true, as direct, toward the goal as the arrows of her fathers had for centuries sped to their mark, and when she reached the end of the course she was nearly sixty yards ahead of him. Feeling no exhaustion, but with increased buoyancy of spirits she bounded over the fence, touching it with neither hand nor foot, and then, turning, she gracefully waved her hand at her competitor, saluted the onlookers, and coyly vanished into the cabin.

Fairburn paid his bet, and it was not difficult for him to persuade Mico that he was entitled to let the cabin that night to smoke a pipe with him and present his felicitations to the fair winner of the race.

That this visit was not disagreeable to either of the late rivals was evident by the small hour at which it terminated. That Fairburn was not displeased with the Cherokees was proved by the long stay which he made in the neighborhood, with no other excuse than the fine hunt-

ing and fishing, occasional races and frequent dances in the great conical tower which this sport loving people had dedicated to the uses of Tephichore.

Here they were wont to assemble, form in line and move around to the weird music of their own voices until the leader took his place in the centre with a drum, partly filled with gravel, and assumed control of the festivities.

They followed his every movement of limb and body, kept time to the crude music of his rattle, until the whole company was a swaying unit of humanity, apparently under the control absolutely of the gourd rattler. Then there would be wilder music and quicker movement, until the scene became intoxicating even to an onlooker, while participation was sure to overcome the participant with a curious charm, a kind of hypnotism; a wild, restless, but not vengeful spirit of the environment; for the Cherokees had long given over vengeance and were more worshippers now than warriors; more fun-loving children than worshippers.

It was an innovation upon Indian customs, but quite often, through the mediation of Mico, Fairburn was permitted to accompany Cynthia in the dance.

When the time came that he felt constrained to depart from the settlement he visited the girl, and told her he must return to his Virginia home.

"But before I go," said he, "I claim another race has a right, in order that I may have a mere chance to repair my injured reputation as a runner and partly redeem my lost fortunes."

"What is the stake to be?" asked Cynthia.

"Oh, well, say a hundred dollars," he replied. "Women do not bet high, I suppose."

"I do not believe in racing for money," she replied.

"Then I will bet my gun against your pony," he said.

"I suppose there must be a stake, or you would not be content, and so let it be as you suggest. My pretty Cutewah and I would not like to part, but I will bet her against your gun."

"This race was to be witnessed only by the Morgans and a few of their nearest friends. A little before the time fixed Philip visited the cabin again and joyfully said:

"Let's stake ourselves upon the race. If you win—I am to be your slave. If I win, you are to be my wife."

"Let it be so, then," gravely replied the girl, "for I have long felt the need of a slave."

If Philip Fairburn was anxious in the first race he was desperate now. If life merely had been the stake he would not have staked every nerve to win as he did, while the two ran for some distance side by side. But the girl had lost no part of her skill; her strength had not diminished a jot, and her nerves were as steady, her breathing as calm, as if she had been merely taking her morning exercise upon the banks of that beauteous river.

At two hundred yards from the end of the course she was fifty yards ahead. At one hundred she had lost no ground. At seventy-five she suddenly stooped and grasped her foot as if it had suffered a spasm. She seemed to be tugging at her dainty moccasins. Fairburn thought not of life or death, danger, or her being in pain; he thought only of the priceless prize that the moment's delay might win for him. He clenched his teeth, bent his head forward, threw his weight more upon his toes, made longer strides, strained every muscle until the Indians said his veins and cords looked big and strong enough for arrow shafts. No athlete in arena or race course, no athlete of the Greek pentathlon ever struggled for success as he struggled to win the prize of this contest. He shot forward like an arrow, hurried by the ballistics and by the time the girl had resumed the race he was fifty feet ahead of her, and within twenty-five feet of the goal. That odds could not be overcome. He was more exhausted than he knew, but in the delirium of his success he placed his hands upon the fence and vaulted over it.

Then he thought of him of her peril, and turning, said:

"I have won the race, and you are mine; but what has happened to you, dear? Are you hurt?"

"No, not at all," she said quietly. "But an Indian maiden must not run in the race with her moccasins half off."

When he tried to take her in his arms she eluded him, and with a roguish smile glided into the cabin and to her apartment.

Whatever happened to that moccasin escaped the notice of all save the girl, and she gave no further explanation than the one hinted.

She was true to her promise. The young people were married in a week. One of the cleverest runners in the settlement, the white man's wife came, and Philip left, fighting, beside his brother-in-law, Mico, under the leadership of their uncle, the Confederate raider, General John Morgan.

It seems something like a coincidence that the little place, where he fell was called Cynthia. —*Waverly Magazine.*

Peter Pindar's Ruin.

One of the more difficult tasks of the author is bringing his publisher to terms. The less known to fame the more serious the undertaking, says the *New York Press*.

A man like Kipling may dictate terms, while publishers, before the pen before him, a violent fit of the blues was upon him. One of the cleverest runners was called Dr. John Wolcott, better known as "Peter Pindar," who succeeded in getting \$500 a year for life by a fit of coughing.

The publisher proposed an annuity of \$1,000, while Wolcott demanded \$1,500.

Failing to agree, a day was appointed for an interview, and the publisher, on arriving at the doctor's room found the old gentleman in bed with a most superficial cough. When he refused to give more than \$1,000 the doctor broke out into a violent fit of coughing, which produced an offer of \$1,250. This was refused, and the cough came on worse than ever. At last the publisher, thinking that with such a cough the old gentleman could not live long, raised his offer to \$1,500.

The doctor, having secured the extra \$500 for life, rapidly recovered and lived more than twenty-five years.

New Jersey the Garden State.

New Jersey has been called the "Garden State" from the fact that a large proportion of the farming land in its boundaries is given up to growing vegetables for the markets of New York and Philadelphia.



## THE SONG OF THE RAINDROPS.

With a pitter, pitter, pitter,  
And a patty, patty, patty,  
Rain drops are lightly flying  
As before the breeze they flit.  
They are careless, happy creatures,  
And they worry not a bit.  
With their pitter, pitter pitter  
And their patty, patty patty.

So from patty pitter  
And a patty, patty patty  
There are tiny crystal sprangles  
On the hillside and the flat,  
And the laughing, happy blossoms  
Much delighted are at that,  
For they like the patty, pitter,  
And the patty, patty patty.

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

## A BEAR AS A PET.

The latest pet of the British Embassy at Constantinople is a young bear. It was performing one day on the quay in front of the embassy, and one of the secretaries thought it would be happier if he bought it. It is quite young and amusing, but is getting rather large. The other day it managed to escape and started to walk about the quay. On its way, in sheer playfulness, it hugged a child, but happily without doing it any harm.

When its escape was known at the embassy all the cavasses, in their gorgeous scarlet uniforms, went in pursuit, and it was recaptured. One of the women allowed it to lick her hands, and was horrified to find afterward it had taken all the skin off. It rejoices in the name of Caterina.

## HITTING THE NAIL.

At a recent Sunday School concert in an Eastern city an anecdote was related to the children which was worth remembering.

One of the corporations of the city being in want of a boy in their mill, a piece of paper was tacked on one of the posts, in a prominent place, so that the boys could see it as they passed. The paper read:

"Boy wanted. Call at the office to-morrow morning."

At the time indicated a host of boys were at the gate. All were admitted, but the overseer was a little perplexed as to the best way of choosing one from so many, and said:

"Boys, I want only one; and here are a great many. How shall I choose?"

After thinking a moment, he invited them all into the yard, and driving a nail into one of the large trees, and taking a short stick, told them that the boy who could hit the nail with a stick, standing a little distance from the tree, should have the place. The boys all tried hard, and after three trials each, signally failed to hit the nail. The boys were told to come again next morning, and this time, when the gate was opened, there was but one boy, who, after being admitted, picked up the stick, and throwing it at the nail, hit it every time.

"How is this?" asked the overseer. "What have you been doing?"

"And the boy, looking up with tears in his eyes, said:

"You see, sir, I have a poor sick mother; and I am a poor boy. I have no father, sir, and I thought I should like to get the place, and so help her all I can; and, after going home yesterday, I drove a nail into the barn, and have been trying to hit it ever since, and I have come down this morning to try again."

## CLARA'S GYPSY-KETTLE.

"Oh, Jamie!"

"Just look and see what a big kettle there is under the wood-house steps!"

"Aye! it is a big one!"

"Tell you what I wish we could do, said Clara. 'I wish we could have it fixed up for a gypsy-kettle, with flowers growing in it, like the one Mrs. Peters has in her front yard.'"

"Let's go and ask grandma," said Jamie.

"Why, yes," grandma answered. "I'm sure I'm willing; and grandma can fix it for you when he comes home at noon. I will give you each five cents, so that you can get some flower seeds."

As they went down the road to the store, Clara said:

"I'm going to get sweet alyssum to plant in the kettle. You can get morning-glories."

After dinner, grandma planted three sticks in the ground with their tops crossed, and hung the kettle from them.

Then Clara got an old tin pail and carried water from the garden in it to fill the kettle. And Jamie dug up the earth around the sticks with a trowel.

"There!" said Clara at last. "I think that is full enough. I'm tired, anyway. So let's plant the seeds now."

Perhaps Clara's seeds were not good, or perhaps she planted them too deep, or kept them too wet. At any rate, while Jamie's morning-glories came up beautifully, Clara's sweet alyssum never showed the least little bit of a sprout.

They went out every morning to look. Jamie's morning-glories kept growing taller and taller, and finally when the first blossom came Clara was so interested in it that she almost forgot to look for her own plants, and to feel badly because they did not come up.

You never saw morning-glories grow as they did! They hid the kettle from sight, so that you never would have known it was there.

It got to be almost time for Clara and Jamie to go home, for they were only spending the summer at grandma's. Then one morning Clara came running into the house.

"O Jamie!"

"What is it?"

"The frost killed Jamie's morning-glories, but the chickens that were hatched in Clara's gypsy-kettle are as lively as crickets." —*Little Men and Women.*

THE TINKER OF BEDFORD.

The book most widely read in England after the Bible is "Pilgrims Progress." Probably most of you have read it, either as it was first written or in some simpler form. There is something about the stirring adventures of the hero, Christian, on his journey from the City of Destruction to Jerusalem that never loses its charm for old or young.

Christian really represents the author, John Bunyan, who suffered almost as many hardships as his hero. To-day is the anniversary of his death, too, for he occurred August 31, 1688, 213 years ago. He was not an old man then, not quite sixty, but his life had been full of difficulties.

To begin with, he was a tinker's son, and tinkers, in those days, were much looked down upon. They lived like gypsies and there were many thieves among them. John Bunyan's father was better than most of his fellow tinkers. He had a home, though a poor one, about a mile from Bedford, England. Here John was able to go to school, and to receive his son a little education. He sent him to the village school till he had learned to read and write.

There was little time to be spared for education, however, in the tinker's crowded little cottage, and soon John began to follow his father's trade. When he was seventeen years old there was civil war in England. He enlisted and fought for several months. Then he went back to his tinkering, but he never forgot the stirring scenes of his soldier life. Years after he remembered and made use of them when writing "Pilgrims Progress."

At this time the Puritan spirit was very strong in England. Bunyan felt that some of his most innocent pleasures were deadly sins and, one after another, after a great struggle with himself, he gave them all up. He even gave up ringing the church bell, because he thought that anything which gave him so much pleasure must be very wicked indeed.

After a while, when he was more at peace with himself, he began to preach. You remember that he was not an educated man. He spoke, however, with such earnestness and presented such vivid pictures to his hearers that hundreds came to hear him.

This life lasted for five years. Then came a time in England when dissenting ministers were persecuted. Bunyan was thrown into Bedford jail. He was promised his freedom if he would not preach any more. "If you let me go to-day I will preach again to-morrow," he said. So, though he knew that his wife and little children were living in great poverty, for conscience' sake he remained in prison, year after year. Even here he found opportunity for work. He used to gather his fellow prisoners around him and preach to them. He also wrote many articles while in prison.

His imprisonment lasted for twelve years. During this time he had short intervals of liberty, but much of the time he was harshly treated. Before the twelve years were over he had begun "Pilgrims Progress." One day, in writing this article, he compared the life of a Christian to a pilgrimage. As he wrote the words, there passed before his mind, as in a dream, the scenes which he afterward described in "Pilgrims Progress." He saw Christian at the Slough of Despond, in his fight with Apollyon, and at the Shipping Gate.

The book was not finished until after his release. It is pleasant to know that it became popular at once, that it brought him respect and fame and that for the most of the rest of his life he was allowed to preach as he pleased.—*Esther A. Harding, in Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Rhythm of Earthquakes.

Earthquakes have their pitch, and if persons living in lands of seismic disturbances will build their houses out of tune with Mother Earth's shivers they will be comparatively safe.

This is what John Milne, or "Earthquake Milne," as he is called, says. Mr. Milne is the principal member of the seismic section of the Royal Society, and has for a long time been studying big earthquakes at Newport, Isle of Wight, where he has instruments so delicate that they automatically record vibrations so slight that it is impossible to detect them in any manner with the senses alone. His records show that the whole earth shivers every fifteen seconds.

By means of his "horizontal pendulums," as he calls them, he has ascertained the pitch of earthquakes, and so advises that buildings be out of tune with them to insure protection, but disposes of the same by saying that earthquakes will be sure to injure them.

In earthquake countries he advises deep ditches around houses to cut off the ripples along the earth's surface.

Mr. Milne has made yet another discovery, and says he has demonstrated that the interior of the earth is neither hollow nor liquid, but is marvellously rigid, even more rigid than cast steel or the glass globe. He says that his horizontal pendulums have registered vibrations that have travelled through the very center of the earth, and at a rate much higher than if the globe's interior were more dense than the most rigid mineral known.

As he says, vibrations do not travel rapidly through gases or fluids, and very much more rapidly through dense materials. They travel through glass as quickly as through any substance scientists know of, but through the earth's interior they travel two and one-half times as fast as through glass.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Origin of Golf.

The game of golf is said to have been invented in ancient times by a lonely shepherd who had nothing better to do than to knock around stones into a rabbit-hole with his crook.

It isn't any use to build castles in the air unless you own a balloon.

## GREAT KITE FLYERS.

JAPANESE OF ALL AGES INDULGE IN THE AIRY PASTIME.

Astonishing Discoveries Made by Amateur Kite Flyers—Of What a Complete Outfit Consists—Effect of Kites Flown During the Night.

Japan is now the real home of kite-flying, even more so than China. Here young and old, rich and poor, fly kites of every shape and size, from enormous structures as large as a fair-sized room to miniature paper representations of dragon flies or bees, flown with gossamer silk wound on spindles of ivory or tortoise shell.

Japanese kites are adorned with long, brilliantly colored paper tails, which look very quaint and picturesque as they trail in the air. The kite is a symbol of soaring ambition and many other sentiments. When a child is born, little kites are sent up by modest households, to announce the arrival, while great families fly huge kites, with tails hundreds of feet in length, to celebrate a birthday. To lose a kite is considered an omen of ill-luck.

During the late presidential election kites were flown in every State by electing agents as a novel means of canvassing votes. Kite-flying stations were established in the large towns, and big sums of money were spent on outfits, and in paying experienced men to fly the kites.

Not until quite lately, however, has the kite-flying craze reached Britain, but when it arrived thousands were captivated, and at the fashionable seaside resorts kite-flying bids fair to oust all other pastimes. There are signs of a kite boom of gigantic proportions in England this summer.

Kite-flying, like opium smoking, has an insidious fascination. In almost every case the man who buys a cheap box kite, and flies it successfully once or twice becomes a hardened kite maniac. The more expert he becomes the greater grows the fascination. It is pleasant enough to send a single box kite up in the air in a steady breeze, to feel the pull on the string as you work the kite higher, and to watch the little bright patch of color against the deep blue sky, but there are no words to tell of the joy a man feels when for the first time he sends a strong team of large kites on one string soaring up to pierce the heart of a cloud, so that some appear above some are lost in the mist, and others are seen below, all tossing various ways in varying wind currents. However a man may scoff at kite-flying he will yield to its fatal fascination when he has once watched the kite man fly to such a height that the leader is lost to sight in the brightness of the sky.

One of the first things that the amateur kite-flyer discovers is that his preconceived notion of wind is entirely erroneous. He thinks that it is to say as most people do, that wind consist of horizontal strata of air. The behavior of a kite in the air soon dispels this illusion, making it clear that wind consists of vertical currents, as well as of horizontal.

Just as one large wave is made up of innumerable little waves, so a strong wave is made up of innumerable little breezes, moving at different speeds in different directions, upward and downward, back and forth. These facts, which a kite's movements in the air disclose unmistakably, account largely for the soaring and flying powers of birds, who make instinctive use of the varying currents of every wind, soaring upwards on upward air currents, and flying against the main current of the wind on a breeze flowing against the general drift.

For the amateur to enjoy scientific kite-flying on a small scale it is quite unnecessary for him to have an extensive outfit of kites, windlasses, recording instruments, wire, with one or two good six-foot kites, box and Eddys, and a little ingenuity, a great many scientific wonders may be explored. The amateur, for instance, may become his own weather prophet by sending up thermometers to the clouds; he may tell of the coming of thunderstorms, he may draw lightning from the clouds, photograph in midair, signal with flags, and make joyful celebration by sending off fireworks high in the air, so that they fall in flaming showers.

Kite photography has now reached such a stage of perfection that it is possible to send up a camera and take a photograph of any particular building or object with but a small margin of uncertainty. Mr. Eddy has arranged a contrivance for taking complete views of the horizon. He arranges eight or more cameras back to back on a circular platform, send them high into the air with kites, and snaps all their shutters by pulling a string simultaneously.

Many successful panoramic views of large cities have been taken with kites flown from the tops of high buildings—dangerous vantage points, however. Kites, by the way, flown from the roofs of their strings, have a very striking effect at night, with colored lights attached as they hover over a town. In photographs taken in midair buildings the scenes appear much nearer than they are in reality, and there is often a curious, mirage-like effect, and the distant landscape, which is invisible from the ground, appears as though rising up into the sky.

And now the kite has been used for fishing. The advantage of fishing from a kite is that the fisherman may stand on the shore whilst his bait is dropped far out at sea; also that timid fish are scared by seeing fishing rods or boats when an air line is used. For kite fishing string kites are flown, the string carrying a small pulley, through which the fish line runs. One end of the fish line is held by the fisherman on shore; the other, which is weighted, drops from the pulley as the ascent is made, and dips into the sea. At the moment when a fish snaps at the bait and is hooked the fisherman feels the pull on his line, the kite is quickly hauled in, and the fish is dragged in at same time. Mr. Horsman has caught many a fine sea fish in this way.—*Pearson's Magazine.*

Trailing Railway Wheels.

A simple device, it is reported, has been put in operation on some of the railways by which the wheels can be tried up without interfering with their use. It consists of a brake-shoe that contains pockets, filled with a grinding material, so that when a wheel becomes flattened it is only necessary to remove the old shoes and put it in its place, doing the braking as usual, the wheel becoming turned down in the course of a little while.

## LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.

Experiment to Determine Effect of Study On Young Brains.

Because children are constantly chattering and forgetting, we are apt to come to the conclusion that their brains do not tire easily. This, however, is a mistake, as Dr. Belle, the head of the Board of Health in Bologna, Italy, who has been studying the subject, assures us.

In the course of his investigations he examined 320 boys of the average age of eleven years for mental and a half, and 140 girls of the average age of eleven years and eight months. These 460 children were divided into nine different classes, in which, although the plan of instruction during the year was the same, the teacher had certainly an individual influence. The results that he observed in the nine classes for the most part presented similar features, and are therefore of considerable importance.

He arranged six passages for dictation, almost equal in respect of the difficulties that they presented and in the number of words. He used each of these six dictations for an experiment. The first was given to the children at 9 a. m., i. e., at the commencement of school hours; the second at 10 a. m., at the end of the first lesson; the third at 11 a. m., precisely at the end of the second lesson; the fourth at 11.45 a. m., immediately before luncheon hour and midday rest; the fifth a short time after the school was resumed for the afternoon; and, lastly, the sixth—during the latter period of lessons.

Each of these dictations was given in the classes in which he experimented on a day selected at random; so that the teacher might not have an influence on the experiment. He took accurate note of the subjects that had occupied the children's minds from the beginning of the lessons till the moment in which they were set to write from dictation. The conclusions were:

1. He could not draw any as to the influence of the single subjects of teaching. 2. The first hour of lessons is a useful mental exercise, because the children are able during that time to overcome the state of inattention in which they were at the time of coming to school. 3. The morning lessons do not produce great mental fatigue. 4. The midday rest is of great use to the children because it does not destroy the good effects of the mental exercise in the morning, and enables them to do the work of better quality than that which they produce after a long rest.

As one observes at the beginning of the morning lessons, though immediately after the midday rest the children are in the best condition of mind, an hour or so of application in the afternoon is sufficient to produce such a mental fatigue as to lead at the end of the afternoon lesson to the worst work of the day. Therefore, if the morning application does not fatigue, it consumes the mental energy of the children in such a manner that they cannot undertake light work in the afternoon without falling into great mental fatigue.—*London Express.*

BODILY TEMPERATURE.

Highest Recorded Fever 113 Degrees—Relation to Heart Action.